

ANNEXATION AND THE CENT.

Mr. Blaine has done his worst.

He has waved the bloody shirt and daunted it insidiously into the very faces of the Southern members of Congress. Even Morton has stood aghast, not so much at the bold impudence as at the sudden and remarkable change in the politician's attitude of his spinning rival.

The tide, however, is ebbing, and soon both will be left high and dry, upon the rocks of public disfavor.

Mr. Blaine's effort has been apparent from the beginning. He has been seeking the Presidency by the more moderate and conservative pathway.

He suddenly finds himself checked by Bristow, who is running the reform wing of the party very successfully. He is not to be abruptly charged of the "bloody shirt" wing very successfully, but like all new converts, he out-herods Herod.

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TOO MUCH NIGGERISM.

We published a very full synopsis of the evidence in the case of the State against Wm. H. Moore, a negro politician and justice of the peace, for staying the election. We trust it claimed the attention of our readers.

No honest man who heard or read the testimony has any doubt that Moore was guilty, as well as the justice of the law. Yet after more than twelve hours deliberation the jury could not agree and were discharged.

Report says that only three of the twelve jurors stood out for conviction. We ask those who have not read the testimony to do so. Gentlemen of undoubted character not only swear positively to the guilt of the accused, but relate with promise accuracy the very words, as well as describe the conduct of Moore on the occasion.

The evidence for the defense was from persons who were not present at the time or bore upon its face the unmistakable evidences of perjury. There can possibly be no doubt of this, and the nine jurors, if we are correctly informed who refused to bring in a verdict of guilty, have themselves committed perjury, and deserve punishment equally with the perjured witnesses.

We find little pleasure or satisfaction in referring to this matter. It shows only, that so closely are the negroes of this city and county bound to each other by associations, by oaths and pledges, and so hostile are they to the whites, that our very courts of justice are invaded, and it becomes impossible to convict any negro in this county, who has the least influence, let him be accused of what crime he may, or let the evidence be what it will.

Now we ask our citizens, where all this is to end, and how far it is to go? Is the community safe when negro criminals can and do send their friends upon the witness stand and into the jury box, to perjure themselves to save their guilty confederates? Are our courts to be dishonored and justice to be denied? We must pause before it is too late. There must be a corrective applied, and that quickly. We must recognize the negro, in the law, in which he places himself, in hostility to law, to justice, to truth. He outrages decency, he prostitutes the courts of justice, he renders government itself a farce.

And we can control these matters if we will, and we must if we hope for a return to former prosperity. But believe us, it cannot be done by the exhibition of sickly sentimentality towards the negro race. Let us be just in our dealings with them, and let our relations be based on the duty we owe and not as employer and laborer, and not as co-equal fellow citizens. We can by this means thwart the machinations of the miserable whites, who court them for their votes, whether upon the hustings or in their own houses and around their own firesides.

The Monroe organs of the Republic press are provoked with Blaine for losing his temper. They think the bloody shirt ought to be waved with deliberation.

According to ex-Senator Doddie, the Republican programme is as follows: For President, W. T. Sherman; General of the Army for life, Ulysses S. Grant.

The nearest summary of the amnesty debate was made by Mr. Morrison. He said: "Whenever they speak we get the best of them; whenever we speak they get the best of us."

The Charlotte papers are full of the bold exploits of negro highway-men who have made the roads in the vicinity absolutely unsafe. Here in this city during the past week a large number of negroes were convicted of larceny. Evidently there is a very slow progress on the road to civilization.

The Nashville American pungently says: "It is not the Duke of Alva, nor the Spanish Inquisition, nor the Epoch, nor the nebular hypothesis, that disturbs the people of this age and country, but the money that has been squandered in the bond job, the credit mobster grab, the crooked whiskey steal, and the innumerable corrupt transactions of the Republican party."

In his message in 1873, Grant said: "I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion yet laboring under disabilities is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can accrue to the government by restoring them to eligibility to hold office." Jim Blaine, the demagogue, has a sorry loss alongside of Grant, the soldier.

EX-SENATOR REVELS publishes a card reiterating the statements of his letter to the President on Republican amnesty in Mississippi, and adding: "I wrote what I then believed to be true, and still believe to be true, and can with equal regard for truth and good government add much of the same things to the memory of the people of the persons therein referred to but charity bids me spare them the exposure, and I yield to its admonitions."

This is the way Grant, in his message of 1873, comes back to plague Blaine: "I renew my previous recommendation to Congress for general amnesty. The number engaged in the late rebellion yet laboring under disabilities is very small, but enough to keep up a constant irritation. No possible danger can accrue to the government by restoring them to eligibility to hold office."

The Stringfield Republican will jog Morton. It is last in as follows: "The man who has the most cause of complaint is Morton. First, Grant and Blaine rule the crowd in the Senate, and they are not so much as saying 'By your leave.' Now, Blaine snatches the red rag out of his hands just as he is getting ready to wave it. But for that proverbially sweet temper of his, Mr. Morton would be beginning to get mad."

THE WESTERN N. C. R. R.

We copy the following from the Salisbury *Watchman* for the purpose of urging that, in our opinion, the people of Salisbury and those interested in their welfare, should arouse themselves to an appreciation of the other circumstances and surroundings of the line which will be in the future than has been done in the past.

There is but one thing that can keep Salisbury from being made a way station. This one thing is to establish a railroad connection with the Carolina Central at Wadesboro, or some point, between Wilmington and Wadesboro. When this is done, Salisbury will assume the commanding position which she held in the former history of the State, as a great trading centre.

It will not do for the people of Salisbury to weary themselves with considering the question as to whether the shops of the Western N. C. R. R. shall remain at Salisbury. They must arouse themselves to an enquiry beyond that, Salisbury must be made the centre of the great sections of the State. It was once the great distributing point for all the articles of merchandise used in the Western part of the State. It lost its controlling trade when Charlotte secured the concentration of railroads that now terminate there. The way for Salisbury to regain her lost ground is to form a railroad connection with the Carolina Central, and then she can laugh at the idea of moving the workshops of the W. N. C. R. R. from her corporate limits.

The Commissioners of the Western N. C. R. R. held a meeting at Old Fort last week, but we are not advised of their deliberations further than that the question was taken up for removal of the Machine Shops of the Company, a question in which our citizens very naturally feel some interest.

Salisbury did a good deal towards building this Road, and her people no doubt thought they were laying out a fine plan for the future. But now we ask our citizens, where all this is to end, and how far it is to go? Is the community safe when negro criminals can and do send their friends upon the witness stand and into the jury box, to perjure themselves to save their guilty confederates? Are our courts to be dishonored and justice to be denied? We must pause before it is too late. There must be a corrective applied, and that quickly. We must recognize the negro, in the law, in which he places himself, in hostility to law, to justice, to truth. He outrages decency, he prostitutes the courts of justice, he renders government itself a farce.

And we can control these matters if we will, and we must if we hope for a return to former prosperity. But believe us, it cannot be done by the exhibition of sickly sentimentality towards the negro race. Let us be just in our dealings with them, and let our relations be based on the duty we owe and not as employer and laborer, and not as co-equal fellow citizens. We can by this means thwart the machinations of the miserable whites, who court them for their votes, whether upon the hustings or in their own houses and around their own firesides.

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George Washington a Rebel And a Perjured Man.

COLD 12 7-8.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Senate today there was a meagre attendance.

Senator Gordon presented a petition from Gen. G. E. T. Beauregard asking for the removal of his political disabilities, which was referred to the Executive Committee.

The investigating committee of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs held its first meeting this a. m., when it was agreed that its meetings should be private.

The Commissioner of Banks, with his books, was before the committee this morning.

The Texas Border Committee has appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report on the situation at the scene of the Mexican depredations. When this source of information is exhausted, the committee will probably send a commission to the border to investigate the situation.

In the House, Banks introduced his bill, which has gone to the Judiciary Committee.

Horse.—The Speaker in the chair. Call of States.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Joyce. A bill to prohibit the carrying of intoxicating liquors into the National buildings or on the grounds adjacent to the public during the exhibition of the Centennial.

By Banks. To remove political disabilities.

By Vance. Granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war.

By O'Brien. To make an amendment to the act prohibiting the holding of any office under the Government.

By Saylor. To amend the steamboat act.

White moved to suspend the rules and vote on the amnesty bill to private. Mr. Johnson Davis to its privileges.

The vote to suspend was: yeas 112, nays 58.

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The past year has everywhere added to the great reputation of this renowned fertilizer. As a crop producer and

RENOVATOR OF WORN OUT LAND.

It has no superior. Its merits have been recognized by the best farmers every section of the country. In North Carolina and the adjacent States it has always stood very high, and on

COTTON, CORN AND TOBACCO.

And other staples it has largely increased the growth and enriched the soil. We have analyzed its value, and we again offer it as one of the

VERY BEST AND MOST RELIABLE FERTILIZERS.

EVER MANUFACTURED.

REMEMBER THE NAME.

Be Sure to Ask for

WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE.

VICK & MEBANE, Manufacturers Agents, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Molasses, Salt,

100 Hhds and Tierces New Crop Cuba Molasses.

50 Hhds English Island Molasses.

200 Hhds and Bbls S. H. Syrup.

10,000 Bushels Prime White Corn.